1	ENGROSSED HOUSE
2	BILL NO. 2626 By: West (Kevin) and Faught of the House
3	and
4	Sykes of the Senate
5	
6	
7	
8	An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.25, as amended by Section 2, Chapter
9	266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017, Section 1289.25), which relates to the Oklahoma Firearms Act
10	of 1971; stating burden of proof standard when immunity claims are raised in criminal prosecutions;
11	and providing an effective date.
12	
13	
14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
15	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.25, as
16	amended by Section 2, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017,
17	Section 1289.25), is amended to read as follows:
18	Section 1289.25
19	PHYSICAL OR DEADLY FORCE AGAINST INTRUDER
20	A. The Legislature hereby recognizes that the citizens of the
21	State of Oklahoma have a right to expect absolute safety within
22	their own homes or places of business.
23	B. A person or an owner, manager or employee of a business is
24	presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death

1 or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another when using 2 defensive force that is intended or likely to cause death or great 3 bodily harm to another if:

The person against whom the defensive force was used was in
 the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or had unlawfully
 and forcibly entered, a dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, or a
 place of business, or if that person had removed or was attempting
 to remove another against the will of that person from the dwelling,
 residence, occupied vehicle, or place of business; and

10 2. The person who uses defensive force knew or had reason to 11 believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible 12 act was occurring or had occurred.

13 C. The presumption set forth in subsection B of this section 14 does not apply if:

The person against whom the defensive force is used has the
 right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence,
 or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, and there is
 not a protective order from domestic violence in effect or a written
 pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person;

20 2. The person or persons sought to be removed are children or 21 grandchildren, or are otherwise in the lawful custody or under the 22 lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force 23 is used; or

24

Page 2

3. The person who uses defensive force is engaged in an
 unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, occupied
 vehicle, or place of business to further an unlawful activity.

D. A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked in any other place where he or she has a right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground and meet force with force, including deadly force, if he or she reasonably believes it is necessary to do so to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.

E. A person who unlawfully and by force enters or attempts to enter the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle of another person, or a place of business is presumed to be doing so with the intent to commit an unlawful act involving force or violence.

15 F. A person who uses defensive force, as permitted pursuant to 16 the provisions of subsections B and D of this section, is justified 17 in using such defensive force and is immune from criminal 18 prosecution and civil action for the use of such defensive force. 19 As used in this subsection, the term "criminal prosecution" includes 20 charging or prosecuting the defendant. If a prima facie claim of 21 immunity from criminal prosecution has been raised by a person 22 pursuant to this section, the State of Oklahoma shall be required to 23 prove beyond a reasonable doubt that such immunity is not 24 applicable.

ENGR. H. B. NO. 2626

Page 3

G. A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for
investigating the use of defensive force, but the law enforcement
agency may not arrest the person for using defensive force unless it
determines that there is probable cause that the defensive force
that was used was unlawful.

H. The court shall award reasonable attorney fees, court costs,
compensation for loss of income, and all expenses incurred by the
defendant in defense of any civil action brought by a plaintiff if
the court finds that the defendant is immune from prosecution as
provided in subsection F of this section.

I. The provisions of this section and the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not be construed to require any person using a weapon pursuant to the provisions of this section to be licensed in any manner.

J. A person pointing a weapon at a perpetrator in self-defense or in order to thwart, stop or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible felony shall not be deemed guilty of committing a criminal act.

19 K. As used in this section:

20 1. "Defensive force" includes, but shall not be limited to, 21 pointing a weapon at a perpetrator in self-defense or in order to 22 thwart, stop or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible 23 felony;

24

ENGR. H. B. NO. 2626

Page 4

1	2. "Dwelling" means a building or conveyance of any kind,
2	including any attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is
3	temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over
4	it, including a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people;
5	3. "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides
6	either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited
7	guest; and
8	4. "Vehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not
9	motorized, which is designed to transport people or property.
10	SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2018.
11	Passed the House of Representatives the 7th day of March, 2018.
12	
13	Presiding Officer of the House
14	of Representatives
15	Passed the Senate the day of, 2018.
16	
17	
18	Presiding Officer of the Senate
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	